Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid. DAILY, per Month. SUNDAY, per Year DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month. Postage to foreign countries added. .

THE SUN, New York City.

Paris-Kiosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and Riosque No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

#### Guide to Republican Legislation Concerning Puerto Rico.

Have the United States, that is to say, Congress and the President, a free hand in legislating for countries under American sovereignty, but outside of the States and Territories?

They have. Their control of "possessions" of this nature is as complete as that of any civilized government.

Can the United States hold Puerto Rico or the Philippines as a "colony"? Surely.

Is it politically desirable that the doctrine under which discrimination against new territory is possible should be incorporated in any legislation as to Puerto Rico? Not at all. Puerto Rico's commercial relations to the United States can safely be

settled on their merits. Puerto Rico being where it is and what it is, should there be a tariff between it and the States of the American Union? No tariff.

#### A Sad Case of Intellectual Self-Degradation.

The Hon. JAMES DANIEL RICHARDSON of Tennessee has come steadily to the front and is now the foremost figure on the Democratic side of the House. This is the eighth Congress in which he has served. He is at the head of the Democratic representation on the Committee on Ways and Means, and likewise at the head of the Democratic representation on the Committee on Rules. He is the duly and recognized leader of the minority.

Mr. RICHARDSON is a lawyer of ability and wide information. He happens to possess one great advantage over most other legislators. He has studied thoroughly and minutely the political history of the United States. It is to Mr. RICHARDSON'S intelligent industry that we owe the recent ten-volume edition of the "Messages and Papers of the Presidents," edited by him and published by the Government with the authority of Congress. This was an important service to the country. and at the same time an unequalled process of self-education for the compiler. One result of Mr. RICHARDSON'S labors has been to pass in review before his discerning mind every great question of public policy that has arisen since the establishment of this republic, and to put his intellect in contact with every great principle determining either the spirit of our institutions or the letter of their expression in the fundamental law.

What must be thought, then, of the sincerity of such a man when he gets up in the House of Representatives, as Mr. RICH-ARDSON did on Monday last, and proposes a joint resolution prohibiting the transportation from one State to another of a staple article of commerce, unless the producers thereof can show that their p

more than four per cent.? Does it seem incredible that the Hon. JAMES D. RICHARDSON should be capable of lending his name and the authority of his responsible post to an attempt to pervert the Constitutional power of Congress "to regulate commerce among the States" into alleged power to fix the market price of a given article? Here is the text of the Richardson joint resolution:

"Whereas, the prices of sugars have recently Deveral times been advanced, manufacturers in each instance having agreed upon the same price per pound, which is prima facie evidence that a trust or combination exists for the purpose of destroying competition in order that enormous profits may be realized, the American Sugar Refining Company, of New Jersey, having for many years paid twelve per centum annually in dividends upon \$36,968,000 of common stock. Therefore, be it "Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representa-

tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That sugars manufactured by the said American Sugar Renning Company, of New Jersey, and all other manufacturers in this country, shall, after six months from the passage of this resolution, be prohibited by the Interstate Commerce Commission from being transported in any manner whatsoever from one State to another until the said Commission are satisfied that sugars offered for interstate transportation have not yielded a profit to the manufacturers thereof of more than four percentum in excess of the cost of the same, which shall be ascertained in such manner as the said Commission, in its discretion, may determine."

The name of the wildest Populist in America, the rankest Socialist, or the most incurable ignoramus, or the most impudent legislative quack, might go along with this measure without exciting surprise. But this joint resolution of gratuitous demagogy is fathered by the Democratic leader in the House of Representatives, JAMES D. RICHARDSON.

## Cuban Public Schools.

The organization of a public school system in Cuba, a condition precedent of the progress of the island, has been effected with surprising rapidity in the last few months. A school fund is taken from the custom house receipts, so that there is no direct or local taxation for the purpose. Every child of school age has to go to school. The simple, but satisfactory school law, issued as one of Gen. Brooke's orders, was written by Mr. ALEXIS E. FRYE, an American schoolteacher and writer of to be superintendent of the Cuban schools. Mr. J. D. WHELPLEY, the Havana correspondent of the Boston Transcript, describes the present condition of the educational system established by Mr. FRYE. The Board of Education in each of the 131 municipalities is appointed by the Mayor or hire the best native teachers they could find and rent suitable buildings. Books and school furniture were supplied as soon as possible, and the school work Legun, necessarily in a tentative fashion. The children are taught in Spanish by their own teachers. Most of these are necessarily untrained, but temporary normal schools will be held in vacation time; classes of teachers for evening instruction are formed; and after next fall teachers will be examined for certificates of qualification.

There are about 200,000 Cuban children of full age, and from 60,000 to 80,000 are already at school. It is expected that 150,-000 will be in attendance by June. School buildings designed as such, there are none from the sanitary standpoint and properly

and now proposes to build schoolhouses. organization has been and would be detime. The plan is to send teachers and children can be gathered together and a

schoolroom provided for them. Last fall there were only 4,000 children are twenty times as many. It is a progress to be proud of. When the remaining children are accommodated the work of trainto learn, and they are best, even if not if it wishes, until they reach the age of most scientifically, taught by instructors | sixteen years. of their own people.

#### Devices to Stimulate Churchgoing.

That there is actually a decrease in churchgoing at the present time, as alleged by so many of our correspondents, seems to be | wise endowed with privileges that have not indicated by the extraordinary devices now in vogue in many places to induce people to go to the churches. The managers of days of a feudal lord. Recalling, indeed, travelling shows are not more fertile in the complaisance of our Legislatures in artful advertising schemes, and their trickery to excite the popular curiosity is not fore them, Mr. Gerry must, like Lord more sensational, more vulgar and more CLIVE, wonder at his own forbearance

Of late we have printed extracts, largely from religious papers, giving descriptions of these devices. They have included "chicken suppers," the introduction of "lady ushers," "kissing games," mock marriages, and no end of other diversions in a similiar scale of vulgarity. One of the heaviest tasks imposed on the ingenuity of many pastors and church and Sunday school officials seems to be to rack their brains to get up fresh novelties of this sort in competition with other churches engaged in concocting original and startling advertising devices for a like purpose.

The latest rivalry in this business has taken place at New Brunswick, according to newspaper reports, and it has resulted in an absolutely novel entertainment by the Epworth League of the Methodist Church of that town. This was called 'A Single-hearted Confession Sociable' and was an open confessional where unmarried young men and women were called on to tell publicly "why we have never married." It is said to have been extraordinarily successful as a mirth-provoking entertainment, the confessions being greeted with "great cheers and laughter" by a crowded audience.

The Epworth League, we will explain, is after the plan of the Christian Endeavor Society, and its purpose is to aid them in their piety. Its essential features, we are told, are "weekly prayer meetings, the ments and its harmony with the officiary of the church." Making an indecent public jest of the most sacred feelings of the hearts in them shameless boldness, it seems, are Epworth League in the church at New Brunswick.

If that is the price which must be paid the opinion that it had better go empty.

## The Last Selgneur.

The hearing before the Judiciary Committees of the Senate and Assembly at Albany on Wednesday upon the bills introduced by the chairmen of those committees designed to enforce State inspection of institutions like Mr. Elbridge T. Gerry's Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, served to establish, indisputably, the righteousness of the proposed measures. Brought face to face with a jury of intelligent men, and compelled to answer as best he could their searching inquiries, Mr. GERRY could no longer indulge in generalities and "appeals" or hide the monstrous absurdities of the contentions whereby he seeks to put himself above Governor, Constitution, Legislature and law. It must have been borne in upon the minds of the members of the Judiciary Committees, as it was upon those of all the spectators at the hearing and all it, that the time cannot be postponed stop, and that the broad public policy must be asserted, once and for all time, that there can be no place in the Empire State and subject to possible ill treatment, whose doors may be slammed in the face of State

officers on a visit of inspection. The hysterical letter with which Mr. GERRY recently flooded the State, calling upon all charitable societies to be present at this hearing and endeavor to avert the contemplated ruin of their organizations, school books whom Gen. Brooke selected | brought out a large attendance of representatives of these institutions; but, strange to say, nearly all of those who came, did so heartily to approve the bills and to express themselves as hostile to the Gerry autocracy. Mr. GERRY found respectable support alone in Mr. JOHN L. CADWALADER, a well-known Alcalde. These boards were instructed to lawyer of our city, who said that he as a physician and of all medical consideral nected with various societies, which he attached to his business scheme, financially refused to name. Mr. CADWALADER is the itself, relying on its charter from King | really, he had nothing to tell which was not George III., has long refused to be in- already known, and the real or apparent and Donelson Caffery, Jr., auti-annexationspected by the State Board of Charities, or any other State authority.

Foremost among the important associawas the State Charities Aid Association

that language are provided, but all teachers 'eties of a charitable nature within the State, are expected to study it so as to be able to whether under public or private control, and that to this board, rather than to Mr. GERRY or to any private individual, should be committed the power of approving the incorporation of new societies for the care of children. The State Charities Aid Association, however, suggested that the right in the island. Before the war, and even as of "supervision" provided for in the bill late as last December, it was the custom | should be so defined as to include merely the to furnish at the public cost houses for power to visit and inspect, rather than in the dwellings of teachers, one room any way to manage the subject institutions; being used as a schoolroom. Be- and to this amendment the counsel for the sides getting free rent, the teachers State Board of Charities heartily agreed as received fees from the pupils. Now the expressing only the proper intent of the teachers are more highly paid than in the law and the entire desire of the board. United States. The lowest salary paid is Such an amendment, of course, sweeps away \$600 a year, and the lowest salary paid to | every particle of foundation for Mr. GERRY'S a public school teacher in Havana is \$900. | claim that the State Board of Charities It is hard to find school buildings suitable is endeavoring to "usurp the management" of the Gerry Society. It was forlighted and ventilated. The State pays all cibly brought out at the hearing that, the salaries, rent, cost of books and so on, under the law, as construed by the Court of Appeals, 663 institutions in In the remote country districts school | the State, containing 52,000 inmates, are without any State supervision whatever, layed, but the increase of railroad and steam | and that the State is stripped of all powers facilities and the improvement of the roads to investigate the care of their wards. will help the most backward districts in Absolutely no suggestion of remedy for such a state of affairs was proposed by Mr. school supplies to every place where fifteen GERRY. Moreover, Mr. GERRY was disclosed as either misstating the powers that his society actually possesses or as being ignorant of them. He made practically in the Cuban public schools. Now there the same repudiation of these extreme powers as he did recently in an open letter regarding a summary of them that had appeared in THE SUN. Gen. BENJAMIN ing the teachers and providing school F. TRACY, who appeared for the bills, buildings will be the main task. At first | showed by the charter of the Gerry Society the Cubans were suspicious of Mr. FRYE as THE SUN has previously shown, that and believed that he was Americanizing the | the Society has the power to become the schools; but the prejudice seems to be guardian of infant children and hold them dying out. The Cuban children are quick | in its unlimited and uninspected control,

> It is, of course, perfectly well known to all those who have looked into the matter that, with the law as it stands, Mr. EL-BRIDGE T. GERRY has the power to maintain, and does maintain, a private jail in the State of New York, and that he is otherbeen possessed by any other private person in an Anglo-Saxon community since the the past whenever he has appeared bewhen he remembers his opportunities, and regret that he did not ask in addition to his dungeon privileges, for those of fagot and gallows, and of the high justice, the middle and the low.

#### Shameful Complaining.

The financial year 1898-1899 should be marked with a white stone by Harvard University. What with gifts for its permanent endowment and gifts for immediate use, the university treasury took in more than \$1,500,000, an addition to its funds that is probably without parallel in the university records. Common decency would lead us, therefore, to expect from President Eliot, when commenting on the university's great good fortune in his annual report to the overseers, words of thanksgiving and gratitude. Instead we find this ill temper and disloyalty:

"The great bequest of EDWARD AUSTIN of Boston was paid into the treasury in the spring of 1899— that is \$433,500 were paid in, while \$76,500 went to the civil and military expenses of the United States Government. The income earned on \$425,. is to be paid to 'needy and meritorious students and teachers to assist them in payment of their studies.' This portion of the bequest is, therefore, in the most complete sense an educational charity for the benefit of the present and future generations of students and teachers. If this is not a public object. there are no public objects; and yet 15 per cent. expenses; or in other words, \$76,500 devoted by the

once repealed." That is to say, what thankfulness Mr. of young men and maidens and cultivating | Austin's great bequest may have evoked in the President of Harvard, disappears in the means to this end adopted by the complaint at the university's having been obliged to pay out a portion of the money in the tax it owed by law to the United States Government, in return for the profor filling a church most people will be of | tection it received in common with all other individuals and corporations from that Government.

Harvard University has ever been the favored child of Massachusetts. In return for the many benefits it has received, and financial help is not the least among these. the governing body of the university owes it to the State that its students shall turn out good citizens and men of honor. What an example of patriotism and honor is held up to these students by President ELIOT'S pitiable lament that Harvard University has not succeeded in dodging its taxes Upholding the Stars and Stripes a lower public use of money than producing what President ELIOT himself has chosen to call 'intellectual paupers!"

## Keeley and the Keeley Cure.

Before the death of Dr. KEELEY, the inventor of the "Keeley cure," at Los Angeles on Wednesday, he had dropped from the conspicuous place he had held a few years before in the public interest. His "cure" who have read the newspaper accounts of | for drunkenness and the diseased mania for alcoholic stimulation was applied with when the Gerry Society enormity must | results so successful apparently that the establishment at Dwight, in Illinois, where he first used the treatment, speedily became too small to supply the demand for its where people are restrained of their liberty | treatment and like hospitals were set up in various parts of the Union, under the charge of practitioners secretly instructed by KEELEY.

Of course, this secreey was altogether nprofessional and it relegated the "Keeley cure" to the category of quack remedies, the requirement and usage of the medical profession being that everything put forward as contributory to the advancement of the healing art shall be freely offered for analysis, trial, examination and scientific discussion. Dr. Keeley, however, persisted in keeping secret the character and composition of his "cure" and his method of treatment, to the great advantage of his pocket but to the atter destruction of his standing represented four or five individuals con- tion for his "cure." The taint of humbug successful, as it proved to be. He preserved counsel for the New York Hospital, which, the manner of mystery, however, because, efficacy of his "cure" depended chiefly on mere delusion of the patient.

Of course, in treating the mania for tions which appeared in support of the bills | alcohol as a disease he introduced nothing novel to medicine, but when he pretended which declared itself to be strongly of the that he had found a specific for it in opinion that there should be intrusted to chloride of gold, as it was understood, he Tag Cubans are anxious to learn English, the State Board of Charities the right and fell back on pure quackery. Actually the and for the present, special teachers of duty of ix-specting all institutions and socithe State Board of Charities the right and | fell back on pure quackery. Actually the

tion of patients. Such a method is unquestionably justifiable in medicine; appeal to the magination as a powerful means for the cure of disease is frequent and efficacious and the use of the "suggestion" of hypnotism is not debarred; but to attempt to conceal from the medical profession the method of treatment in order to monopolize it for purposes of pecuniary gain is of course pure quackery. Kindred systems for the treatment of the disease of drunkenness have since been pursued by practitioners who have made them known scientifically, with beneficial results as great as those ever reached by the mysterious "Keeley cure," even it not greater. Meantime many who had been apparently "cured" by the Keeley method fell again into drinking habits more tyrannical than those which disabled them before, and thus the vogue of the "cure has been passing away of recent years with the result that methods of treatment having a reputable medical standing seen

to have replaced it largely. In spite of its quackery, however, the Keeley cure" has probably served a valuable purpose in inducing among drunkards a more general recognition of the fact that they are the victims of a disease which requires specific treatment as such. In that way, also, it has been of assistance in promoting temperance in the use of stimulants, by warning people of their liability to the contraction of an uncontrollable mania, in every way destructive, and exceedingly difficult to cure, if they pass beyoud the bounds of strict moderation.

#### Interstate Banishment.

A remarkable penalty for forgery was imposed by the District Court at Clinton, Mass., on Tuesday, in the case of a lad 15 years old, who confessed his guilt. One account states that the defendant was sentenced to banishment from the State for two years. According to another account, 'the case was placed on file," at the suggestion of a representative of the State Board of Charities, on condition that the defendant depart from Massachusetts within ten days and remain two years out of the Commonwealth.

We infer that placing the case on file means the same thing as suspending sentence of imprisonment. Whatever the technical form of the proceeding may have been, the substance is plain enough. If the story is true, the State of Massachusetts has practically banished a criminal from its own territory to any one of the other States of the Union in which he may choose to take up his abode. In this particular case it is said that the convict will serve his term of banishment in California.

If immorality can be predicated of the conduct of one State toward the other members of the Union, the expulsion of convicts into neighboring States, where they may pursue unrecognized the course of crime upon which they have already entered, must be condemned as a policy utterly at war with good morals. If Massachusetts may properly banish forgers to California, why may not California banish murderers to Massachusetts? If the good people of the old Bay State will think this matter over, they may come to the conclusion that it makes a good deal of difference

whose ox is gored. Banishment which leaves the convict free to prey upon the people of another State or country ought nowhere to be tolerated as a punishment for any crime which is wrong in itself as distinguished from being wrong simply because it is prohibited. Massachusetts should keep her criminals at home.

## Too Deep Fishing.

The Protective League of Salt Water Fishermen seem to have forgotten the have made a temporary line from Colenso diverted to the ordinary user of the Government of | fable of the boy and the jar of nuts. The | the permanent rail above Ladysmith. their religious development and promote | the United States in meeting its civil and military | bill which they have sent to the Legislature grasps too much. In the language of the "man who stood by," they must "let told, are "weekly prayer meetings, the public uses is diverted to much lower temporary intellectual' and mercy and help depart-public uses. The ill-considered legislation which go one half," or they will never get their measure through the neck of the Legis-The attempt to make a misdemeanor of

net in the waters of New York or the neighborhood" is simply absurd. If such a bill were to become a law, the anglers themselves would suffer. It would be illegal to net shrimp, spearing, whitebait or crabs, and the fishermen would be in a bad fix for bait. A reasonable amount of netting is necessary least, with fresh tish from New York waters. Wasteful and wanton netting by pounds and the traps used by the menhaden men should be prohibited. The operations of the latter simple amendment to the existing law, guns and the Maxim and other machine pieces. striking out the words "except when fishing for menhaden only." All stationary nets, except shad nets, should be limited in size and number, and their use might be prohibited during certain seasons and certain days of the week. But the bill in its present shape is oppressive and unwise.

Indeed it looks as if it were introduced to catch the anglers with their own lines. The salt water fishermen should make haste to take in three reefs. They can't carry all that sail in the wind that blows in Albany. Instead of being oppressors, they should be benefactors, and bend their energies toward the complete removal of garbage dumping and to the obtaining of some relief from the evils of pound

Once the name of the Hon. SYLVESTER PENNOYER, Governor of Oregon, was bright what rusty. Now the Hon. SYLVESTER PEN NOYER has made himself heard once more. With an excellent comic force he is mauling Col. BRYAN, whom he accuses of having smashed the Populist cause by too much gab. oming from a reticent man like Mr. PENNOYER

A Birmingham despatch to the New Orleans Times-Democrat, an anti-expansionist paper, says that the machinists, bricklayers and furnace men of the Birmingham district. the railroad engineers and the workingmen generally are in favor of the reflection of Senator Morgan. He represents the policy that is for their interest.

The opponents of the administration of MURPHY FOSTER, Democrat, whose term as Governor of Louisiana expires in April, evidently mistrust the principle that in union there is strength They have four rival candidates already in the field, F. S. REEMS, a grocer, the nominee of the regular Black and Tan Republicans, C. TAYLOR WADE, a Sheriff. the nominee of the Lily White Republicans or "sugar Planters," D. M. Sholars, Populist, ist. CAFFERY represents what is known as the faction of "independent Democrats" and has been put in the field as a "compromise" candidate, although how honest money men. violent Silverites, high tariff Republicans, low tariff Democrats, annexationists and antiexpansionists can "compromise" is a question which no CAFFERY can be extect d to decide. The Democrats at their Baton Rouge Convention in December indorsed the Foster Ad-

physical; its influence was on the imagina- ministration and nominated for Governor a member of it, WILLIAM WRIGHT HEARD, who

has held the office of Auditor since 1892. Whatever may have been the case in the past, the sentiment is now general to disregard, as of no importance, preliminary elections held in Southern States, Republican and independent voters of which, though in a minority, are unwilling to subordinate factional differences.

The celebration of Washington's Birthday in Manila should never be discontinued

It is now especially to be desired that the local subscription of \$5,000,000 to the World's Fair fund shall be completed without delay as the first and most important requisite to secure the passage by Congress of a bill making a Federal appropriation of a similar amount.—8. Louis Kepubic.

While you are about it make this local subscription \$10,000,000. Congress has too heavy demands to meet for national necessities to appropriate \$5,000,000 to the city of St. Louis.

#### IN SOUTH AFRICI.

The despatch from Lord Roberts, dated Paarleberg, Wednesday, brings our knowledge of what is passing in that neighborhood down to Tuesday, and shows that the Boer positions were so strongly held that he id not care to risk a loss which he judged certain, and which if incurred might have detracted from the prestige of his name. He therefore turned his attention to the reinforcements t at came from Natal under Gen. Botha, and reports having scattered them with some loss after a heavy bombardment of their position, fifty being taken prisoners. Though Lord Roberts says nothing about it, a news agency despatch says that Gen. Cronje asked for an armistice on Monday: this would be to collect the wounded and bury the dead.

Neither Lord Roberts's despatch nor those of the agencies and correspondents are conclusive, so that it may be presumed that fighting has continued, and, in the absence of definite news, with inconclusive results. The reinforcements brought up from Nata! by Gen. Botha came by rail as surmised yesterday, and in the remarkably short space of two days, which shows that the Boer railway service is in good working order. The probability is that Gen. Cronje has received other reinforcements by this time, and is in a better position to maintain himself than at the conclusion of the fighting on Tuesday. when, according to a despatch, the Boer position was unchanged. Their positions seem to have been taken up with the usual good judgment, for we read that the ground by which the British had to approach was so level and devoid of cover that their loss in advancing to the attack was terrible. As there is no mention of the Boer artillery in the fighting on the Modder River at Koodooes Rand it is likely it is destined for work in some other direction

In Natal the Boers appear, according to a despatch from Ladysmith of Tuesday, to be sending away all their impedimenta to the north, while for the moment, however, not seriously diminishing their force round Ladysmith. This would be the natural course to pursue, so that whenever the moment came to abandon their present lines in face of the British alvance, or after a possible defeat, they could get away without loss of time and without incumbrance to whatever positions may have been already selected in their rear. It is reported that the Drakensberg passes are strongly intrenched and held in anticipation of Gen. Buller, after the withdrawal of Gen. Joubert's army from Natal, trying to establish a connection with Lord Roberts in the west, and one of the objects of Gen. Cronje's resistance so near the western boundary of the Free State is to enable all the Boer forces in the south to get north, in order to form the new line of defence already spoken of, the left flank of which will rest probably on Harrismith. That part of Gen. Cronje's force which was north of Kimberley under Commandant Dutoit is reported through Lorenzo Marques to have retreated to Riverton, a station on the railway sixteen

miles north of Kimberley. Gen. Buller continues his advance with circumspection. The Boers hold what is described as a naturally strong position on the lower spurs of the heights above Colenso. which may have to be carried before the British can push further up the railway toward Ladysmith. They still have railway communication between their rear and Bulwana Hill.

The official report of the losses of the British places them at 11 men killed and 3 officers and 144 men missing and taken prisoners. The total losses from all causes since the beginning of the war up to Feb. 17 are given as 771 officers and 11,195 men, those taken prisoners at Nicholson's Nek not included. With these the the catching of "fish of any kind with a total British losses of all ranks up to that date comes to 12,840; to these have to be added those in the fighting of the present week. which would bring them up to close on 14,000 The fighting force actually at Lord Roberts's disposal for service against the Orange Free State, including the troops on the lines of communication, from Sterkstroom round by Arun-

del. De Aar, and Hopetown to Kimberley, is to supply the market, to some extent at composed of 11 regiments of cavalry, 45 battalions of infantry, 20 batteries of horse and field artillery, and Colonial corps of varying strength. The effective total of these is probably about 55,000 men and 120 field guns, with in New York waters might be stopped by a the addition of the Naval Brigade heavy ship There were on the way out from England on Feb. 10, 4 regiments of cavalry, 17 batteries of artillery or 102 guns, 11 battalions of infantry and 9 Colonial and other volunteer corps.

## Marriage Unhappiness, 100 Per Cent.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I read in your columns that Prof. William G. Sumner of Yale informed his class in sociology that 90 per cent, of modern marriages turn out unhappily. One of the definitions of happiness, accord-

ing to the Standard Dictionary, is: "A continued experience of pleasures and joys." Would it not have been better for Prof. Sumner to have stated (bearing in mind this definition of happiness) that 100 per cent. of marriages turn out unhappily. A "continued experience of pleasures and joys" in the marriage relation is an impossibility, for every man has troubles and tiffs with his wife and is

man has troubles and tiffs with his wife and is rendered miserable thereby for a short time or a long time in proportion to the seriousness of the quarrel in the eyes of the quarrellers. But life is not always rendered unbearable by these dissensions—in fact there is much pleasure to be derived from "making up."

It is a pity that a man teaching sociology should aim a blow at the very root of our social solidarity. Take away the belief in marriage and the percentage of illegitimate births will increase. To cry down marriage is to uphold other customs which have not yet received the sanction of the majority or of the law, unless, of course, one can overcome man's instinct of generation. If this latter thing were possible all the problems of humanity would soon be settled by the elimination of the species homo. But so long as man will multiply it is better to uphold an institution which generally guarantees the education and position of the off-spring than to cry it down with such pessimistic and totally unsubstantiated statements as the one made by Prof. Sumner.

Individual experience is apt to bias one's judgment. It might be interesting to inquire into the events which led to Prof. Sumner's conclusion.

FEB. 21.

FEB. 21.

## Marriage Happiness.

To THE FDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In reply to "Constant Reader," who thinks that 90% per cent. "Constant Reader," who was to say his case is a very bad attack of dyspensia or French novels, and would recommend that he at once consult his physician.

HAPPY MARRIAGE.

## Christian Scientists Blooming in Maryland.

From the Baltimore Sun. ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 20.-The greaterray of Ches tian Scientists in Annapolis to-day was a genuine surprise to most persons and revealed to the genarranged to ascretain the first of public the progress which this a has made among the women of Baitimer. There were a hundred lakes at least, chiefly har is in ood circumstances of life.

Defaque—if I could get some one to invest a dompare them with the list of viters to find Phil de has assumit to govern themselves at at the Filipinos.

Defaque—if I could get some one to invest a thousand dollars in that scheme of mine I could make some money.

Camford—flow much could you make?

"why, a thousand." eral public the progress which this a h has made

SHE PAINTED CECIL RHODES,

Says He Is a Man of War. Miss Amalia Küssner, whose success in Ne

York as a painter of miniature portraits was followed by even greater success in Europe. where she painted the Czar, the Duchess of Marlborough and many other celebrities, arrived here yesterday on the White Star steamship Teutonie. She asked for the latest news concerning the Boer War, saying that she left South Africa just before the fighting began. "I went to South Africa," she said, "for the purpose of painting a portrait of Mr. Cecil Rhodes.

just getting troublesome when I left. But Mr. | which met a signal check at Slionitza in Novemsuch trouble as there really has been. He never thought that the matter would result in war, although he is something of a warrior bimself. He gave me daily sittings and I had a good opportunity to study the man. I found him to be an entirely different sort of a man from the Czar of Russia, and this is about the best way that I can describe him. He is a mare of war. The Czar is a man of peace. At least that is how these men struck me. enchgave me daily sittings for a moath, and I was in a position to observe their peculiarities. I was more impressed with the personality of Mr. Rhodes than that of any bubic man I ever met. He struck me as a man of great nervous force—a superabindance of it. I might say—a man of great witality. The manner in which he was then that of any bubic man I ever met. He struck me as a man of great nervous force—a superabindance of it. I might say—a man of great nervous force—a superabindance of it. I might say—a man of great witality. The manner in which he was necessary for Hungary to be irrepared for great vitality. The manner in which he will gave me agood opportunity to study his schoracter. He had previously posed for iwo artists, who did not seem to please him. The first one permitted him to examine and criticise the point-rait before it had been completed. The second one permitte him to do the same thing. He did not seem to please him a thing one who would secretly cause trouble or become involved in any sort of intrigue. As to his manner of dealing with the Beers, he importantly to establish itself or the manner of dealing with the Beers, he importantly to establish itself or the manner of dealing with the Beers, he importantly to establish of the wall, As for the Boers, they are far below what you might end our present standard of civilization, but they are a people of wonderfully rugged strength. There was a great deal of trouble talk when I was there-in reference to the matters that brought on the war. I meanned the matters that brought on the war, I meanned to the matter of t Rhodes did not believe that there would be any such trouble as there really has been. He

o remain under the circumstances

#### FIFTH AND MADISON AVENUES. Objection Made to a Bill to Restrict Traffic on Fifth Avenue.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I see that Mr. Weekes of this city has introduced into the Assembly at Albany a bill to exclude from Fifth avenue all except pleasure vehicles between the hours of 2 and 7 o'clock in the after-

This is an old proposition, and it is said to be favored by residents and shopkeepers in Fifth avenue and very likely with truth so far as private residents are concerned. But it must be remembered that between those very hours the business traffic of the town is especially large, and if the vehicles employed in it are excluded from Fifth avenue they will have to go to some other thoroughfare. Which will that be? Unquestionably Madison avenue to a great extent.

Now, why should Fifth avenue be saved from these vehicles at the expense of Madison avenue? Fifth avenue below the Central Park is rapidly becoming a street of shops and hotels -a business thoroughfare-and to exclude traffic from it in the busy hours of the day would be to discriminate against its trade. Madison avenue remains more peculiarly a street of private residences-the residences of quiet and respectable citizens whose comfort it is now proposed to sacrifice to that of the comparatively few remaining families who are denizens of Fifth avenue. Even if we of Madison avenue are humbler people, is it fair to discriminate against us thus, more specially as we live on the street upon which, so far, business his encroached only very slightly, a street which is not likely ever to be transformed into the mart of trade which already Fifth avenue is rapidly becoming. In speaking not long ago of the possible

future development of New York, so far as concerns the situation of the residences of the more prosperous people of the town, you said very truly that it was likely to be chiefly the region to the east and west of Fifth avenue. where those residences are now, though the greater wealth and taste of the present and future might tear down existing dwellings and substitute for them new erections of a superior architecture and more commodious proportions. Shall, then, the now relatively quiet Madison avenue, running through that region. be sacrificed for the benefit of Fifth avenue. aiready the seat of a bustling trade, and destined to be a street of shops and hotels from its beginning up to Central Park?

## GAME PRESERVATION.

and Warden Makes Complications. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: If the control ersy between Major J. Warren Pond and the League of American Sporismen is to be product ve of good to the game interests of the State some proof should be forthcoming of the charges made by the associution, of which Mr. G. O. Shields is President. As a portsman and resident of Essex county I should like to know the rights of the case, Mr. A. E. Pond of Shields's association has made a number of charges against the State officials whose duty it is to protect the game, and these have been denied in toto by Major Pond, the chief fish and game protector Touching upon Fssex county, Fond, A. E., declares that the unofficial league warden made arrests for violations of the game laws and secured convictions esulting n fines amounting to \$845. Pond. J. W. denies this, saving that there is no record of the league special warden having secured such convicjons, which indicates ther gross mi-representation on the part of the league or else gross official negli-

tions, which indicates ither gross mi-representation on the part of the league or else gross official negligence.

Incidentally, why this similarity of names between the chief game protectors of the State and league?

Pond, J. W., says that State Protector Beede of Essex county collected lines for aimost the ide tical amount claimed for the league warden. Is it possible that Pond. A. E., is laying claim to the results achieved by the State's representative at the same time that he is decrying the State Administration?

I have heard it stated that the league has other Drombiss, and that one of the State protectors along the Hudson is supplemented by a league game warden of the same name, the coincidence gaming significance from the fact that this particular State protector has been prominent for a number of years in securing arrests, his activities extending to New York city and resulting in a pretty general dissemination of the name by the newspapers, so that it may be assumed it has value from a spectacular point of view.

Mr. Shields says that Pond, J. W., has ignored Pond, A. E., and that he has refused to prosecute cases where the league secured evidence against lawbreakers.

In the interests of game protection and fairness in general I trust the facts of the case will be developed and that we outsiders may be enlightened as to which side to place our confidence.

ESSEX, ESSEX CO., Feb. 21.

J. B. BURNHAM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir! I was much in erested in the articles on the "Yale Soph. Societies" in The Sun for Feb. 10. None of the remedies culty, as the junior societies are at fault as well as those in sophomore year. Extending the junior so-

those in sophomore year. Extending the junior societies so as to cover two years instead of one failed before when tried after the abolition of the old sophomore societies. It will be all the more certain to fail now, if tried once more, because of the increased size of the classes.

The read difficulty is that the present system is top-heavy. The smaller the number there may be in a soilety the more destable menu-ership becomes. The remedy is to be easily applied by increasing the numbers in the equipmore societies and decreasing the numbers in the equipmore societies and decreasing the numbers in the equipmore societies. Starting with sepior societies at fifteen men each, let the juniors have twenty five and the sophomores thirty-five or forty. This will meet the difficulty naturally, and nothing else will. Let the students apply the remedy themselves. To appeal to the faculty in such a matter is worse than a crime—it's a mistake.

Philadelphia, Feb. 20.

From the Philadelphia Public Ledger. Commissions have been inquiring into the fitness | issue1 to cit ze f the Cubans, Puerto Ricans and Filipinos for self- any ther State. government, and they have generally reported un-favorably. If a sim lar commission should be instructed to ascertain the fit es of Philadelphians, it

ern themite ves as ar th Filipinos.

A STIRMING UP IN THE BALKANS.

Miss Kuessner, Fresh From South Africa, Friction Once More Between Servia and Bulgaria, and the Other Little States Enger to Join the Row.

There is said to be every probability of a war breaking out between Balgaria and Servia. and that the Bu garians have already begun massing troops on the Servian frontier. The pretext is a leged to be the publication of reflections on the character of the ex-King. Milan, in Bulgarian newspapers, and the demands of the Servian Government for redress for the same not having received any attention. This is ridieu'ous enough if true, but the real cause, if war I was there about three months. I left before it is contemplated, is the revival of the Servianamthe breaking out of hostilities. Things were | bition to dominate in the Balkan Peninsula. ber, 1885, when, but for the intervention of

# PROF. MARSH'S COLLECTION.

All His Paintings, Bronzes, China and Antique Furniture to Be Sold. The collection of the late Prof. Marsh of Vale College is now on view at the American Art Galleries, preliminary to the sale which is to begin next Monday afternoon and continue throughout the week. It includes the contents of Prof. Marsh's home at New Haven, and, in addition to the specimens of old furniture to be sold, there are bronzes, curios, paintings, kakemonos and a large number of Oriental rugs, as well as specimens of porcelains of various kinds. The collection of pictures to be sold on Tuesday evening includes a number of etchings as well as paintings in water colors and oils. The artists represented in the last branch of the collection are W. Whittredge, W. Keith, J. F. Kensett. J. H. Nienever, Jervis McEntee, W. Thompson, Paul Weber, A. T. Britcher, H. W. Robbins, Joseph Coomans, William H. Beard, Thomas Moran, Bolton Jones and John Weir. The etchings are the work of A. F. Bellows, Pierre Billet, F. Milius, E. Detaille, C. A. Platt, Stephen Olitzka, R. Swain Gifford, Thomas Moran, H. Farrer and Seymour Haden. Pro'. Marsh's collection is especially rich in antique furniture and contains many beautiful specimens of the Colonial period. The chairs

are especially beautiful, and in these days of the manufactured antique it is especially agreeable to view furniture which is so blainly in the natural state and not in the condition to which the efforts of the dealer have brought it by hard work. It is even possible among Prof. Marsh's pieces to recognize the real colors of the wood. The great part of this furniture is of American make, although foreign makers are represented. One interesting specimen of this kind is an Empire dressing bereau in rosewood with an oval mirror and heavy brass mountings. One striking peculiarity of this piece is the bamboo-like edging which ornaments the drawers. It is said to have belonged at one time to Napoleon Bonnoarte's family. There are some excellent specimens of Sheraton and Chippendale furniture as well as of the Colonial period here. are especially beautiful, and in these days of Colonial period here.
On Monday the sale will be devoted to
Japanese blue and white porcelain, Japanese

pottery, cloisonne enamels. On Tuesday the objects to be sold are Japanese bronzes and objects to be sold are Japanese bronzes and motal work of the eighteenth century, lacquers and swords. On Wednesday sword-guards, knife finalles, Chinese enamels, Oriental porcelain bowls, Chinese decorated porcelains and old single-color specimens of Chinese porcelains will be sold, Old Chinese blue and white and varied Chinese and Japanese porcelains, a very full collection of old blue Staffordshire historical plates, bowls and platters, and a miscellaneous collection of glass will be sold on Thursday, Miscellaneous metal work, old Chinese, Japanese and Turkish embroideries and fabrica, Indian biankets, Oriental rugs and carpets will be sold on Friday. Saturday afternoon will be devoted to the sale of the furniture.

## Rats and the Plague in Honolulu.

Puzzling Similarity of Names in Sportsman From the Pacific Commercial Advertiser Honolulu is rousing itself to the danger it was from rats, animals which, by common consent of scientific men, are the most certain agents for the dissemination of the

mon consent of scientific men, are the most certain agents for the dissemination of the bubonic planue.

Rats take the plague easily and carry it for a considerable time before they die. After being stricken they retire to their noies, where they hide for days until pain and terror drive them out to court the society of human beings. They enter kitchens where cooking is going on; they seek occupied beds at night; they get under foot in one's drawing room; they enter the nurseries where children play. In this stage of the disease infection goes with them like an atmosphere. When dead and not destroyed by human beings, they are likely to be enten by roving members of their own species, thus increasing rat mortality, or they may be eaten by the family pet cut.

So long as rats are in a city where the bubonic plague has taken lodgement every one will be in danger.

# No Salvage on the Mule. From the San Francisco Way:

A copperhead correspondent who had made himself obnoxious to Gen. Rawlins applied to that leader at Vick sourg for news. To a member of his staff the General consigned the journalist with orders that he be taken to the trenches within a stone's throw of the enemy and if passible lost there. The two set forth, but the moment the newspaper man's hat and his mule's ears showed over the ridge which he had climbed to get a view there came a voiley of musketry ten yards wide which shied the top of his hat off. He slipped to the ground in safety, but the mule was literally filled with lead. When the two returned to headquarters Rawlins halled his aide:

"I thought I told you to lose that copperhead reporter somewhere," he said.

"I did the best I could," was the reply. "He came back, but I have the honor to report his mule a total loss."

#### Scholarship at the South From the Sew thee R v ew.

Southern scholars have hitherto been inclined, as a rule, to consider their duty fully accomplished when they have given their classes the best that is in them. They have not realized that it is also their duty to represent the South in the world of culture. But this state of things is beginning to change, as a little volume lying before us will show. It is the first of what is known as the 'Vanderbilt Oriental Series." which is edited by Herbert Cushing Tolman and James Henry Stevenson, professors in the wellknown Vanderbilt University, at Nashville, and is Other volumes are announced as nearly ready, and the series cannot but serve to promote Oriental studies in the South. A Southern firm at post-listers intends shortly to issue a series of English classics, the volumes of which will be edited in the main by Southern scholars.

## Great Year for Patents.

From the Washington Inc. The annual report of the Commissioner of Patente for 1800 shows that the number of patents issued, including design and reissues, were 25,527, a num-ter but once exceeded. The number of patents expiring during the year was 18,135.

In preportion to population more pitents were issue I to cit zens of Cor a cticut than to those of

## A Definite Tring.

From the 1 tit b rg O seath.